

UPI-33

(RELEASE AT 11:00 A.M. EDT)

(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

WASHINGTON--RAMPARTS MAGAZINE TODAY CALLED FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, BASING THE CALL ON THE 10 MYSTERIOUS DEATHS IT CLAIMED WERE INDIRECTLY RELATED TO THE TRAGEDY. THE CONTROVERSIAL MAGAZINE, WHICH HAS STIRRED STORMS OF PROTEST IN RECENT ARTICLES, CALLED FOR THE NEW PROBE BASED ON WHAT IT ACKNOWLEDGED WAS A "LIMITED INVESTIGATION" OF THE UNSETTLED PARTS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATION.

RAMPARTS ALSO SAID THERE WAS "EVIDENCE" OF A CONSPIRACY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS NOT THE LONE KILLER.

THE MAGAZINE POINTED TO 10 DEATHS FOLLOWING THE NOV. 22, 1963 ASSASSINATION AS "ENOUGH REASON" TO MAKE A NEW INQUIRY.

THE MAGAZINE SAID THE DEATHS WERE "POSSIBLY RELATED TO THE ASSASSINATION" OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE DEATHS PREVIOUSLY WERE BROUGHT TO PUBLIC ATTENTION IN STORIES BY EDITOR PENN JONES JR., OF THE MIDLOTHIAN MIRROR, A WEEKLY TEXAS NEWSPAPER.

THE DEATHS REFERRED TO BY RAMPARTS RANGED FROM SYNDICATED COLUMNIST DOROTHY KILGALLEN WHO, RAMPARTS SAID, WAS "PASSIONATELY INTERESTED" IN THE CASE TO DALLAS POLICEMAN J. D. TIPPIT--SLAIN BY OSWALD ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

10/25-

OCT 28 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

F B I

Date: 10/13/64

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

On 9/30/64, Bureau Supervisor
was contacted re an article published in the "New York
Journal American" on 9/30/64, by DOROTHY ~~KIL~~ GALLEN.

In view of this article no further contact is
being made with Miss KIL GALLEN re her source of the
RUBY testimony given to Chief Justice EARL WARREN.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: September 30, 1964

New York Office, telephonically advised that Dorothy Kilgallen has come out with an article mentioning the FBI which appears in the 9-30-64, issue of the New York Journal-American."

the article indicates Kilgallen has been asked what her reaction is to the Commission report. She acknowledged not having read it completely as of yet but was aware the FBI and Secret Service has been criticized.

In connection with our current inquiry regarding Kilgallen specifically requested by the President's Commission to determine where she obtained the verbatim testimony of Jack Ruby's interview in Dallas, Kilgallen stated in part, "I'm inclined to believe that the FBI might have been more profitably employed in probing the facts of the case rather than how I got them which does seem a waste of time to me." Kilgallen in her article also stated she did not feel the press should have been so severely criticized by the Commission inasmuch as Ruby killed Oswald and not the press.

Kilgallen is fully aware that our inquiry is based on a specific Commission request.

It is pointed out Kilgallen has promised to furnish our Agents a photostat of a page of the Ruby testimony which was published under her by-line so the markings on the photostat can be examined by our Laboratory. She has given all sorts of excuses for not furnishing the photostat.

THE VOICE OF BROADWAY

A Personal Reaction to the Warren Report

By DOROTHY KILGALLEN

Maybe You Don't Know

NUMEROUS READERS have written to ask about this column's reaction to the Warren Commission report. My only possible answer:

I have not read the entire Warren Commission volume—I have seen only what appeared in the newspapers, and that seemed fragmentary—so I do not consider myself qualified to evaluate the tragic picture. However, from what I have read, I would be inclined to believe that the Federal Bureau of Investigation might have been more profitably employed in probing the facts of the case, rather than how I got them — which does seem a waste of time to me.



At any rate the whole thing smells a bit fishy. It's a mite too simple that a chap kills the President of the United States, escapes from that bother, kills a policeman, eventually is apprehended in a movie theatre under circumstances that defy every law of police procedure, and subsequently is murdered under extraordinary circumstances.

The Warren Report made a great effort to note that the FBI and the Secret Service were delinquent in their duty, and that the press media—TV, radio and newspaper—also were responsible for the confusion that made Oswald's murder possible.

Baloney.

Oswald was not killed by a newspaperman. He was

New York Journal-American *36*

SEP 30 1964

...killed by a nightclub owner well known to the police—
Jack Ruby.

How can the Warren Commission pretend to forget that?

★
CHRISTINE NORDEN, who appears as Darren McGavin's love interest in "Destry Rides Again" at the Meadowbrook, doesn't adore him offstage and that's for sure. It's a mystery, too, because he's such a darling... The final editing of "Zorba the Greek" is being rushed by 20th Century-Fox to get it in under the wire as a contender for the Film Critics' Award and the Hollywood Oscar race. The cinema executives think it is Anthony Quinn's finest film performance since his contribution to "Lust For Life"—and lots of luck to them, because he was really pretty bad in that, let's face it.

Another anti-Castro invasion army is being organized in Central America, which explains the exodus of so many

Cubans from Manhattan... Jacqueline Kennedy was the rage of Shepheard's discotheque the other night when she appeared at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. T. Smith. She was wearing a simple black dress, but it could have been draped of neon judging from all the attention she caused.

★
BARBARA STANWICK is close to signing on the dotted line for her own TV series... Debbie Reynolds and Harry Karl are planning a vacation in Spain because Debbie worked so hard promoting "The Unsinkable Molly Brown" that she's exhausted. Harry apparently becomes tired when Debbie does—he certainly isn't exhausted from selling all those shoes... Picture if you can a man without a theatre. Producer Sid Bernstein is walking around with \$16,000 in advance ticket sales for his scheduled Oct. 24 and 31st concerts with the Rolling Stones and the Dave Clark Five, but so far he has no place for either performance. They were supposed to be held at the Para-

mount Theatre, but the real estate firm that was scheduled to take over the Paramount can't be found—so Sid is checking out everything from stadiums to gymnasiums.

The new artist to make a big noise in Greenwich Village is Harry McCormack, whose paintings at the Martin Gallery drew a flock of celebrities. Half his show sold out opening night . . . The execs at El Morocco would like it known that the "LBJ Discotheque" will swing only in the John Perona Room, so Republicans can enter the main dancing place without fear of contributing to the Johnson campaign.



JAZZ GREAT LIONEL HAMPTON, packaging his first TV show for his own production company, is taking no chances on the material. He has Mel Torme doing a "New York Suite" assisted by arranger Thad Jones and Buddy Rich's brother, Mickey. Hamp has three companies begging to distribute his product to the world market.

FBI

Date: 9/25/64

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

There is enclosed herewith a copyrighted article by DOROTHY KILGALLEN, which appeared in "NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN", 9/25/64, concerning captioned matter.

The essence of this article is as follows:

1. An unidentified woman who witnessed the killing of Officer J. D. TIPPITT was warned by the police that her life would be in danger if she talked about the case to anyone. She allegedly gave a description of the killer, which does not fit that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

2. Another eye witness to TIPPITT's slaying, Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM, allegedly identified OSWALD in the line-up but states she has been told not to talk by several Dallas detectives, FBI Agents and Secret Service Agents. Mrs. MARKHAM subsequently gave a taped interview with Attorney MARK LANE which is reportedly set forth verbatim in an additional article in this issue.

3. A Dallas police officer SEYMOUR WEITZMAN taken the day after the slaying, reportedly indicated that the rifle, which he found was a 7.65 Mauser.

4. An affidavit was taken from a cab driver WILLIAM WAYNE WHALEY, who reportedly identified OSWALD as a fare on 11/22/63. However, District Attorney HENRY WADE subsequently told the press conference that the cab driver utilized by OSWALD was one DARRYL CLICK.

5. An allegation that an affidavit was taken from MICHAEL RALPH PAINE, estranged husband of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, that he knew that LEE HARVEY OSWALD worked in the Texas Book Depository Building, and thought of calling the FBI when he heard the President had been shot, but did not because he felt the FBI was aware of his presence there. Further, that Mrs. PAINE stated that she notified the FBI after she obtained OSWALD his employment in the book depository but believed he was working in an annex.

Reported excerpts from each of the aforementioned affidavits are set forth in an adjoining article in this issue of the "JOURNAL AMERICAN".

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: September 25, 1964

New York Office, telephonically advised at 12:50 PM, that the "New York Journal American" just came out with banner headlines concerning a preassassination report story written by Dorothy Kilgallen.

In the article Kilgallen claims to be quoting from confidential testimony.

FBI

Date: 9/3/64

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

✓ There is enclosed herewith a copyrighted article by DOROTHY KILGALLEN, which appeared in "NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN", 9/3/64,

The essence of this article indicates that JACK RUBY, BERNARD WEISMAN and OFFICER J. D. TIPPETT met in JACK RUBY's Dallas Carousel Club, 8 nights before the President's murder, according to testimony given before the Warren Commission by Manhattan attorney MARK LANE. RUBY was questioned concerning this meeting by the Commission and answered in vague and general terms evading a direct reply.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Dorothy Kilgallen Exclusive

TALE OF 'RICH OIL MAN' AT RUBY CLUB

A Pre- Assassin ation Mystery

Meeting?

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

1 NEW YORK JOURNAL-
AMERICAN

Date: 9/3/64
Edition: LATEST NEWS
Author: DOROTHY KILGALLAN

ENCLOSURE

Warren Told Strange Trio Got Together

By DOROTHY KILGALLEN

Copyright, 1964, by The N. Y. Journal-American

A man who loved President Kennedy . . .
A man who was highly critical of President Kennedy . . .

A policeman who was killed immediately after President Kennedy's assassination . . .

These incongruous three allegedly met in Jack Ruby's Dallas Carousel Club eight nights before the President's murder, according to previously secret and unpublished testimony given the Warren Commission.

The man who loved President Kennedy — or who says he did — was Jack Ruby.

The man highly critical of President Kennedy was Bernard Weissman, whose black-bordered anti-Kennedy ad appeared in a Dallas newspaper the day of the assassination.

The policeman slain within 45 minutes of the assassination was Officer J. D. Tippit.

The startling information that Jack Ruby was present at the mysterious — though thus far unconfirmed — meeting that reportedly lasted three hours was given the Warren Commission last March 4 by Manhattan attorney Mark Lane.

Mr. Lane had been retained at the time by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, the President's accused assassin and the victim of a bullet fired by Jack Ruby in the basement of the Dallas City Jail.

Testimony Is Given In Private Session

The New York lawyer's testimony before the Warren Commission, which is investigating all aspects of the President's murder, was given in both public and private sessions. It was in private that he testified to Ruby's presence at the alleged meeting.

It was June 7 — three months and three days after Mr. Lane's testimony went into the Commission's records — that Chief Justice Earl Warren and his aides travelled to Dallas to interrogate Ruby.

They asked him about the reported meeting only in vague and general terms, although if the Carousel Club get-together had taken place, it would have cast the killing of the President in a far different light.

And Ruby answered in vague and general terms, evading a direct reply. He neither confirmed nor denied that the conference had

taken place in his Carousel Club joint.

As shown in the transcript of the Ruby testimony published recently in The Journal-American, the questioning of Ruby on this all-important point went like this:

RUBY: How many days prior to the assassination was that (the meeting)?

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN: My recollection is that it was a week or two. Is that correct?

RUBY: Did anyone have any knowledge that their beloved President was going to visit here prior to that time, or what is the definite time that they knew he was coming to Dallas?

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN: Well, I don't know just what those dates are.

Many Knew JFK Was Due in Town

Actually, on Nov. 14 — the date that clipped the mind of the Chief Justice — quite a few people knew that President Kennedy would be in Dallas eight days later.

On Nov. 13, for example, Dallas police officials had started mapping the route of the Presidential motorcade, and drawing up the necessary security plans.

But stranger even than the reported meeting itself is the placing of a "rich oil man" at the conference with Ruby, Weissman and Officer Tippit.

In questioning Ruby about the alleged get-together in his Carousel Club, Chief

Justice Warren said Mr. Lane had testified that "in your Carousel Club you and Weisman and Tippit . . . and a rich oil man had an interview or conversation for an hour or two."

But in the copy of the transcript I have obtained of Mr. Lane's secret testimony before the Commission, he makes no mention of "a rich oil man." Nor did he refer to such a person in his public testimony.

Lane's Testimony About Meeting

Here is that portion of Mr. Lane's private testimony concerned with the Carousel Club meeting:

MR. LANE: The third

name that I was informed the person that I was informed was there, the third person is named Jack Ruby. It was my feeling, of course, while his (murder) case was pending it would not be proper to comment on that in the presence of the press.

MR. (LEE) RANKIN: You mean the third person in the group apparently conferring?

MR. LANE: Yes, Tippit, Weisman and Ruby.

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN: Have you made any public statement of this kind before on this subject — about the meeting?

MR. LANE: Not about able to answer it, but was there any reason ascribed for the presence of Tippit? Ruby — about a meeting

between Weisman and Tippit, yes.

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN: But you never named Ruby publicly?

MR. LANE: No, I have not. I shall not.

The mention of the "rich oil man" by Chief Justice Warren in his interrogation of Jack Ruby would indicate, then, that the Commission was informed of the meeting by a source other than Mr. Lane, and that this second source provided the name of a fourth party — the oil man.

If that is not the case, if the Commission had only Mr. Lane's testimony to go on, it would appear that the oil man was "invented" by the investigators. And it is difficult to imagine the Commission doing any such thing.

Point May Be Cleared Later

Yet, the mystery of the oil man remains, and nags at the consciences of those who want no questions left unanswered in seeking the full and complete story of one of history's great tragedies.

Perhaps the Warren Commission will clear up this point in its final report, expected in mid-September.

It is evident, too, from the transcripts that the Commission interrogated Mr. Lane about the alleged meeting with much more vigor than was displayed in the questioning of Jack Ruby.

At one point during the private proceedings, Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky asked Mr. Lane:

I assume from what you have said you wouldn't be



MARK LANE



JACK RUBY



J. D. TIPPIT

(The remainder of Sen. Cooper's question not included in article)

MR. LANE: My informant does not know the reason.

SEN. COOPER: Or Ruby, with Weisman.

MR. LANE: My informant does not know that information.

REP. (GERALD) FORD: May I ask a question, Mr. Chief Justice. When did this information come to your attention, Mr. Lane?

MR. LANE: Some weeks ago.

REP. FORD: Do you consider the informant a reliable, responsible person?

MR. LANE: Yes. I cannot vouch, of course, for the information personally, but I believe the informant is a reliable and responsible person.

REP. FORD: Would your informant be willing, as far as you know — be willing to testify and give the Commission this information directly?

MR. LANE: I am going to try to arrange that this evening. The Chief Justice has indicated that his name would not be known if he did that, and that I did not know that I could make that statement to him before now. I hope that will be decisive.

When Chief Justice Warren interrogated Ruby June 7 he told him that Mr. Lane had failed to identify the source of the story about the Carousel Club meeting. Whether that source has since come forward is not known.

And if not, why not?

Another question that cries out for an answer.

Anyone Can Testify

Last March 4, in Washington, Chief Justice Warren emphasized that the commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy "does not operate in a secret way." He pointed out that any witness wishing to give testimony in public "may do so."

His exact words were:

"The Commission does not operate in a secret way. Any witness who desires to have his—and give his testimony in public may do so.

"We have done it in the quiet of our rooms for the convenience of witnesses, and in order to accelerate the program . . .

"The purpose of this Commission is, of course, eventually to make known to the President and to the American public everything that has transpired before the Commission. All of it will be made available at the proper time.

"The records of the work of the Commission will be preserved for the public . . .

KILGALLEN REPORTS MIX-UP AT DALLAS

By DOROTHY KILGALLEN

Copyright, 1964, N. Y. Journal-American

A previously unpublished and private report by the Dallas Police Department of events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy conflicts sharply with some public statements of Dallas police officials.

In the copy of that report which I have obtained, Police Chief Jesse E. Curry—who was riding in the Presidential motorcade's "pilot car" about a quarter-mile ahead of Mr. Kennedy's limousine — is quoted as transmitting by radio this order right after the shooting:

"Get a man on top of the

overpass and see what happened up there."

Twenty-four hours after the assassination, however, Chief Curry assured reporters that the sound of the shots told him at once they had come from the Texas School Depository, and that "right away" he had radioed

New York Journal-American 14

AUG 23 1964

~~an order~~ to surround and search the building.

But actually, as we see from the Police Department's official version of events, Chief Curry's immediate concern was not the Depository, but the triple-tiered overpass towards which the Presidential car was moving at about eight miles-an-hour when the fatal shots were fired.

Two-Sniper Theory Out

One of the two bullets that struck Mr. Kennedy pierced his throat. This fact resulted in speculation that two snipers had fired on him—one from the overpass and the other, Lee Harvey Oswald, from the Depository's sixth floor.

Dallas police and Federal agencies probing the assassination of the President have dismissed this theory.

Yet, why did Chief Curry order "a man" to the overpass—which the "pilot car" had passed beneath perhaps a half-minute earlier—rather than to the Depository? How

much time elapsed before a policeman reached the overpass? What—if anything—did he find?

From Chief Curry's immediate response to the assassination crisis, we can also conclude that the overpass was unguarded. And this too is strange. (11-11-63)

According to the report, Dallas police officials had decided on Nov. 18 — four days before the assassination — to station either two or four officers on every overpass along the motorcade route.

I find the report — which was submitted to Chief Curry by three of his top assistants last Nov. 30 — almost as fascinating as the transcript of Jack Ruby's Warren Commission testimony, which was published in full last week in The New York Journal-American.

Report Bares More Details

For the document—known officially as "a chronological report of events prior to, during and after the assassination of President John

F. Kennedy"—also bares this additional information:

Five hours before Oswald was slain by Ruby, Dallas police received a telephone warning that "about 100 men are going to take the prisoner Oswald and we don't want any policemen to be hurt."

On the basis of this threat, Dallas police laid out an elaborate security system to safeguard Oswald. This even included bringing in two armored "decoy" cars. Ruby, however, had no trouble piercing the security screen.

The order to seal off the Depository building on the day of the assassination was given by Deputy Police Chief George L. Lumpkin, but only after a trip to and from Parkland Memorial Hospital. So perhaps 20 minutes passed between the shooting and the order. Quite a far cry from the statements by Dallas police officials that the building was buttoned up "immediately."

Two anti-Kennedy pickets and three men who came to their aid were arrested during a dispute with a crowd soon after the assassination.

The five were charged initially with conspiracy to commit murder. Later this was changed to trespassing. But it seems apparent that Dallas cops believed at first that Mr. Kennedy was the victim of a plot.

Account Covers Critical 2 Days

The chronological report spans a 12-day period. It begins with an account of a morning meeting Nov. 13 between city and Federal officials involved in planning the President's visit. It ends with Ruby's arraignment for murder Nov. 25.

The key days, of course, are Nov. 22—the day of the assassination—and Nov. 24—when Ruby shot and killed Oswald. Both days are covered completely in the Dallas police document. Some excerpts from the report:

NOVEMBER 22

... Deputy Chief Lumpkin turned into Main st., to Houston st., stopped momentarily at the corner of Houston and Elm st. (location of the Depository) and notified the men working traffic at that corner that

*copy at 12:57P
order - 11/22/63
to - corner 75BD*

The motorcade was about 2 or 3 minutes behind us.

"We proceeded to Elm st., to Stemmons Expressway. There were cars parked on the shoulder on Stemmons Expressway and some spectators . . . The motorcade was 2 or 3 minutes behind time, but staying on schedule remarkably well.

"About halfway to the Trade Mart on Stemmons Expressway, at 12:31 p.m., Chief Curry transmitted on Channel 2 (police radio):

"Go to the hospital, Parkland Hospital, have them stand by. Get a man on top of the overpass and see what happened up there."

At the hospital, Chief Lumpkin told Chief Curry he was taking some homicide detectives back to the Depository "from where it was thought the shots were fired at the President." It would have been no earlier than 12:50 when Chief Lumpkin reached there.

Police Cordon The Depository

"Lumpkin took Mr. Truly to the sixth floor where he introduced him to (Capt. J. W.) Fritz. Mr. Truly related his story to Fritz.

By that time it must have been at least 1 o'clock, perhaps a few minutes after. There is nothing in the report to indicate at what time the description of the missing employee, Oswald, of course, was broadcast to police throughout the city.

But we know that at 1:15 Oswald shot and killed Officer J. D. Tippit. Dallas cops have said Officer Tippit had recognized Oswald from the description given over the police radio and was slain when he tried to take the accused assassin into custody.

NOVEMBER 24

"Asst. Chief Charles Batchelor was called at his home about 6:30 a.m. by Capt. C. E. Talbert, and informed that a threat had been received to the effect that about 100 men were going to take the prisoner Oswald and they did not want any policemen to be hurt."

Chief Curry arrived at Police Headquarters at 8 o'clock and immediately began preparations for the transfer of Oswald from there to the County Jail.

"Due to the threats, Chief Curry had decided to use the trucks as a decoy. It was decided to use three detective cars for the transporting and guarding of the prisoner."

The car for Oswald was extremely well guarded.

"(Deputy Chief M.W.) Stevenson was standing about even with the hinges of the right front door. Lumpkin was standing at the front of the right front fender.

"Before the officers escorting Oswald reached the back door of the car, Stevenson heard a shot. At the sound of the shot, Stevenson directed his attention to the detectives who had custody of the suspect.

"After the suspect was taken into the jail office, Stevenson heard an officer make the remark, 'It's Jack Ruby.'"

And so it was—Jack Ruby—the one man who had been overlooked.

The following investigation was conducted by Special
Agents and at New York, New
York:

DOROTHY KILGALLAN was interviewed on August 11, 1964,
at her Town House located at 45 East 68th Street, New York,
New York.

Miss KILGALLEN stated that she refused to reveal the source who gave her the transcript of the JACK RUBY interview by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY.

Miss KILGALLEN stated that she would identify the source only as a "responsible person who had a legal right to the transcript." She stated that she was the only person who knew the identity of the source and that she "would die" rather than reveal his identity. Miss KILGALLEN said that she based her refusal to identify her source on the right of a newspaper reporter to protect his sources of information.

Miss KILGALLEN specifically was asked whether or not the source was a member of the President's Commission itself or a staff member or employee. She refused to answer.

Miss KILGALLEN specifically was asked if the source was someone not on the Commission, such as RUBY's defense counsel or someone else who was present during the interview or who might legally have received a copy of the transcript. She refused to answer.

Miss KILGALLEN also said that she would refuse to give the date on which she received the RUBY transcript and would refuse to identify the city in which she obtained it.

Miss KILGALLEN did state that her source was a man and not a woman. She said her source is a friend of hers of long standing. She stated that the source gave her the transcript as a "friendly gesture."

Miss KILGALLEN stated that she would swear that the transcript was not stolen and nothing illegal was done in obtaining it. She stated that she did not pay money for the transcript and did not give or promise her source anything else of value in exchange for the transcript.

Miss KILGALLEN refused to say if she first approached the source or if the source first approached her about the transcript.

She stated this source gave her a typed transcript of the RUBY interview. She kept the transcript several days and had copies made including Photostats. Miss KILGALLEN then gave the transcript back to her source.

Miss KILGALLEN recalled from memory that the transcript she received was numbered from Page 1 to Page 103. She said that one page was missing. She believes the missing page was numbered 59, otherwise the transcript appeared to be complete. Page 103 of the transcript was a notarized statement from the stenographer who was present during the interview.

Miss KILGALLEN stated the "New York Journal-American" does not know the identity of her source and in fact, she told the newspaper less than she told the interviewing Agents.

Miss KILGALLEN did not furnish any other information of value. She stated that she is the only person who knows the identity of her source and she will never reveal it.

Miss KILGALLEN volunteered to go to Washington, D. C., to testify on this matter before the President's Commission. She emphasized, however, that she also will refuse to identify her source to the Commission or anyone else. She stated that regardless of the consequences, she will never identify the source to anyone.

7/22/64

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

The "New York Journal American" on August 18, 1964, printed a copyrighted article by Dorothy Kilgallen on what was reported to be a verbatim copy of the transcript of Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Warren and the President's Commission at the Dallas County Jail on June 7, 1964. Mr. Larkin at the specific request of the seven members of the President's Commission on August 18 has requested that we conduct investigation to determine how transcript came into possession of Dorothy Kilgallen and the "New York Journal American."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DOROTHY KILGALLEN WAS INTERVIEWED AT HER TOWN HOUSE LOCATED
AT FORTY FIVE EAST SIXTY EIGHTH STREET, NYC.

MISS KILGALLEN STATED SHE REFUSED TO REVEAL THE SOURCE WHICH GAVE
HER THE RUBY TRANSCRIPT. SHE STATED THE SOURCE WAS A " RESPONSIBLE
PERSON WHO HAD A LEGAL RIGHT TO THE TRANSCRIPT" SHE STATED SHE WAS THE
ONLY PERSON WHO KNEW THE IDENTITY OF THE SOURCE AND THAT SHE " WOULD DIE"
RATHER THAN REVEAL HIS IDENTITY.

MISS KILGALLEN SPECIFICALLY WAS ASKED WHETHER OR NOT THE SOURCE
WAS A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT- S COMMISSION ITSELF OR A STAFF MEMBER
OR EMPLOYEE. SHE REFUSED TO ANSWER.

SHE WAS SPECIFICALLY ASKED IF THE SOURCE WAS SOMEONE NOT ON THE COMMISSION SUCHAS RUBY- S DEFENSE COUNSEL OR SOMEONE ELSE WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW OR WHO MIGHT HAVE LEGALLY RECEIVED A COPY OF THE TRANSCRIPT. SHE REFUSED TO ANSWER.

MISS KILGALLEN DID STATED THAT THE SOURCE WAS A MAN AND NOT A FEMALE. SHE STATED HE IS A FRIEND OF LONG STANDING. SHE STATED THIS SOURCE GAVE HER A TYPED TRANSCRIPT OF THE RUBY INTERVIEW. SHE KEPT THE TRANSCRIPT SEVERAL DAYS AND HAD COPIES MADE INCLUDING PHOTOSTATS. KILLGALLEN THEN GAVE THE TRANSCRIPT BACK TO HER SOURCE.

MISS KILGALLEN RECALLED FROM MEMORY THAT THE TRANSCRIPT SHE RECEIVED WAS NUMBERED FROM PAGE ONE TO PAGE ONE ZERO THREE. SHE SATED THAT ONE PAGE WAS MISSING . SHE BELIEVES PAGE NUMBER FIFTY NINE WAS MISSING.

OTHERWISE THE TRANSCRIPT APPEARED TO BE COMPLETE. ACCOMPANYING THE TRANSCRIPT WAS A NOTARIZED STATEMENT FROM THE STENOGRAPHER WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW.

MISS KILGALLEN REFUSED TO SAY IF SHE FIRST APPROACHED THE SOURCE OF IF THE SOURCE FIRST APPROACHED HER ABOUT THE TRANSCRIPT. SHE DID STATE THAT THE SOURCE GAVE HER THE TRANSCRIPT AS A " FRIENDLY GESTURE". SHE STATED SHE WOULD SWEAR THAT THE TRANSCRIPT WAS NOT STOLEN AND NOTHING ILLEGAL WAS DONE IN OBTAINING IT. SHE STATED SHE DID NOT PAY MONEY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT AND DID NOT GIVE OR PROMISE HER SOURCE ANYTHING ELSE OF VALUE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE TRANSCRIPT.

MISS KILGALLEN STATED THE " NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN " DOES NOT KNOW THE IDENTITY OF HER SOURCE AND IN FACT SHE TOLD THE NEWSPAPER LESS THAN SHE TOLD THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS.

MISS KILGALLEN FURNISHED NO OTHER INFO OF VALUE. SHE STATED THAT SHE IS THE ONLY PERSON WHO KNOWS THE IDENTITY OF THE SOURCE AND SHE WILL NEVER REVEAL IT.

SHE VOLUNTARILY TOLD THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS THAT SHE IS WILLING TO GO TO WASHINGTON DC, AND TESTIFY ON THIS MATTER BEFORE THE PRESIDENT COMMISSION. SHE EMPHASIZED , HOWEVER, THAT SHE ALSO WILL REFUSE TO IDENTIFY HER SOURCE TO THE COMMISSION OR ANYONE ELSE. SHE STATED THAT REGARDLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES SHE WILL NEVER IDENTIFY THE SOURCE TO ANYONE

MISS KILGALLEN WAS RECONTACTED AND ADVISED THAT SHE DID NOT MAKE ANY PHOTOSTATS OF THE RUBY TRANSCRIPT. SHE STATED, HOWEVER, SHE DID PHOTOSTAT PAGE ONE ZERO THREE OF THE TRANSCRIPT WHICH APPEARED IN THE NY JOURNAL AMERICAN.

MISS KILGALLEN STATED THAT SHE BELIEVES SHE HAS A PHOTOSTAT OF THIS PAGE, AND SHE AND HER SECRETARY, MISS VERNE, WILL ATTEMPT TO LOCATE IT. MISS KILGALLEN ADVISED THAT SHE WOULD CONTACT THIS OFFICE RE THE PHOTOSTAT.

DATE: August 20, 1964

A copyright story by Dorothy Kilgallen appeared in the "New York Journal-American," August 18, 1964, which purported to give a word for word account of Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Warren and representatives of the President's Commission at the Dallas County Jail on June 7, 1964. Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission telephonically 8/20/64 advised that the seven members of the President's Commission had requested that he, Rankin, make a specific request of the FBI to conduct an investigation in an effort to determine how the transcript of Ruby's testimony before the President's Commission on June 7, 1964, came into possession of Dorothy Kilgallen and the "New York Journal-American."

DATE: 8/19/64

The Washington Post and Times Herald for 8/19/64, on page 3, contains an article captioned "Ruby's Secret Testimony to Warren Given Word for Word in N. Y. Paper." The article states that Jack Ruby has been quoted from purported actual word-by-word testimony before the Warren Commission as insisting he killed Lee Harvey Oswald on the spur of the moment last November 24.

The story is referred to as coming from a copyright of the story by New York Journal-American columnist Dorothy Kilgallen. It appeared in the New York Journal-American on 8/18/64. The newspaper account states that J. Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel of the Warren Commission, said that the Ruby transcript did not come out of the Commission.